

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Military Situation -- Noting that the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) commander had received an Israeli ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Beirut, Damascus radio said the ADF will remain alongside their Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in confronting the Israeli invasion. Meanwhile, the Syrians engaged in artillery exchanges with Israeli forces advancing from B'abda toward the Ash-Shuwayfat area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. While Monte Carlo radio said the Israelis had reopened fire at the Syrians, the IDF spokesman accused the Syrians and "terrorists" of renewing the fighting by firing at IDF positions east of Beirut airport, according to Jerusalem radio. Early on 16 June, Damascus radio accused Israel of continuing to violate the cease-fire and said the ADF and the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces had halted Israeli attempts to advance in some areas near Beirut. However, the IDF spokesman said Beirut was calm early on 16 June, IDF radio reported.

The previous day, an Iranian unit and some Jordanian volunteers arrived in the Al-Biqa' area, according to Monte Carlo radio. Israeli forces entered and purged the Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, killing 40-50 "terrorists" and freeing some hostages, IDF radio reported.

Both PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Palestinian Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir inspected the Palestinian positions in Beirut, according to reports by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan told MK's visiting the eastern sector that 'Arafat is staying at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, IDF radio noted.

Begin Remarks -- The United States and Israel are agreed that there should no longer be foreign armies in Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in a Jerusalem television interview prior to his departure for the United States. Asserting that Israel wants to withdraw from Lebanon, Begin said Israel requires political arrangements that will preclude further bloodshed occurring in or from Lebanon. The Syrian Army and the "terrorist" organizations have no business in Lebanon, Begin said. The "terrorist" organizations must be disarmed, he continued, and if they stay in Lebanon with the permission of the Lebanese Government, they should do so only as inhabitants, not as citizens, and without weapons. Israeli forces will meanwhile remain on the line 40 km north of Israel "until we solve the problem in its entirety." Asked about Israeli intentions toward the PLO leadership, Begin declined to divulge details but said the answer may be known by the time he returns from the United States. Israel does not plan to capture Yasir 'Arafat, Begin said, but wants 'Arafat "to be no longer able to command his armies." Likening the bombing of Sidon to the British bombing of Dresden in World War II, Begin said Israel will help rebuild Sidon and noted that the Cabinet has established a committee to coordinate welfare activity. He also called for peace talks with the Lebanese, Syrian and Jordanian leaders and claimed this is a "very good time" for an Israeli leader to speak to the UN General Assembly about disarmament and international peace.

On the same day, Begin told the Cabinet that Israel will use its control of the Damascus-Beirut highway as a political bargaining chip in future negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported.

Nationalist Movement Position -- During an emergency meeting the Lebanese Nationalist Movement formulated a statement calling for cooperation between the Lebanese state and all the forces eager to free Lebanon from Israeli occupation, the Voice of Palestine reported. Stressing that national salvation will be achieved only by the commitment of all to the demand for complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the statement asserted that the existing political authority should not be changed under current circumstances.

Diplomatic Activity -- During talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan affirmed Lebanon's official demand for an "immediate and unconditional" Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, according to official sources cited by Beirut radio. Al-Wazzan cautioned that the continuation of the occupation might change many factors, which would not be in the interest of peace in the region. The radio later reported that Habib met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Habib also met with the commander of the Lebanese forces.

The question of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon was "forcefully" raised during a meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, MENA reported. In a statement to the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM, cited by MENA, 'Ali said Egypt does not "equate" the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon with a Syrian withdrawal. During the discussions 'Ali told Haig that the United States was "required" to see that a cease-fire is observed and work for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal; ensure that wounded Palestinians and Lebanese are evacuated; and see that Palestinian prisoners are treated as prisoners of war according to international law. AL-AHRAM said these "Palestinian requests" to the United States were the result of talks between PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi and Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations, according to Monte Carlo radio.

During talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, French President Francois Mitterrand insisted that Israel immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon, AFP reported citing a presidential spokesman.

Soviet Involvement -- A Soviet military delegation led by the first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Defense Forces has been in Syria for 3 days, according to the Qatari News Agency (QNA). The delegation is holding talks with Syrian military officials on ways to develop and promote the combat capability of the Syrian Air Force and air defense in light of the results of recent Israeli-Syrian air battles, QNA said. It added that another Soviet delegation led by an unnamed deputy foreign minister arrived in Syria on 15 June for several days of talks with Syrian officials.

According to Arab diplomatic sources cited by WAKH, the Soviet Union has warned Syrian leaders not to get involved in agreements with Israel via the United States. The Soviet warning said U.S. envoy Habib is trying to "neutralize" the international community.

A Jerusalem radio report said the Soviet Union has been airlifting military equipment to Syria for the past 5 days, although it noted that the airlift has not been on the scale used by the USSR in past crises. IDF radio cited Israeli political sources as saying recent Soviet steps in the region are "ineffective." The sources added that the presence of Soviet forces in the area is only intended to show Soviet involvement.

Libya

Relations With Saudi Arabia -- In a speech carried by Voice of Arab Homeland radio, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi declared that "curses and disgrace" should be directed at Arab leaders who deal with the United States and Israel, who are led by the "pig of the Arabian Peninsula," Saudi King Fahd. Al-Qadhdhafi continues by saying that a strong hand must be extended to the forces of opposition in the peninsula and in all Arab countries which are suffering from reaction and fascism.

Relations With Iran -- Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani agreed on the formation of an "Islamic liberation army" during talks in Tehran, Tehran radio reported. It added that further details on this matter would be discussed later by a joint commission. During the talks the two officials stressed the imminent downfall of the Iraqi president and the Ba'th Party in Iraq.

DAILY REPORT

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AFP: REBELS SUFFER 'SEVERE' DEFEATS IN NORTH

BK151656 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Afghan Moslem resistance recently suffered a number of severe defeats in the northern part of Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

According to information garnered in Kabul by diplomats, it is now established that Soviet/Afghan forces have succeeded in implanting themselves in the Panjsher Valley, previously totally controlled by the resistance.

The sources said that the success of the government offensive could have repercussions on the morale of the resistance and the civilian population and had already seriously hindered resistance movements in the region.

At the same time, it has eased transport problems for the government. Convoys carrying 500 containers of Western merchandise that had transited the Soviet Union arrived in Kabul during the week, diplomats say.

In the Panjsher, 100 km (about 62 miles) north of Kabul, the government has succeeded in implanting a militia made up of young men and women from Kabul, according to the same sources.

In Kabul, a number of prominent figures sympathising with the Panjsher resistance are said to have been arrested.

In northern Afghanistan, Soviet aircraft carried out a heavy airraid against the city of Tasuqorghon, killing part of the civilian population and routing the occupying mujahidin, according to the diplomats.

A similar operation is said to have inflicted a setback on the resistance movement in neighbouring Samangan Province.

In the Shamali, north of Kabul, a regional official of the Hezb-e Eslami Party is reported to have been killed earlier this month in a fight near the city of Kariz-e Mir.

However, according to information received in Kabul, Soviet/Afghan troops suffered worse losses than the resistance on that particular occasion.

There were a number of clashes in Kabul's outskirts during the week, but the guerrillas do not seem to have obtained any notable success, and the second congress of the "Fatherland National Front," the official mass organisation, was held without incident last Saturday.

On Sunday, a demonstration protesting the Israeli invasion in Lebanon brought 10,000 high school and university students together outside the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, according to the sources.

It is also reported that four Afghan Army officers and 12 militia were killed in fighting among themselves in a village near the Soviet Baghram Airbase after the militia tried to turn the local people against the officers by accusing them of being traitors.

AFGHAN TROOPS, PARTY WORKERS RETURN TO PANJSHER

LD142030 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Thousand-man groups of revolution guards, including heroic PDPA members and the militant and courageous members of the DYOA, left this morning for Panjsher District to explain and propagate the objectives of the April Revolution and to help the toiling people.

The revolution guards, these brave fighters, with the purposeful (?determination) of the party of martyrs obvious in the faces of every one of them as a mark of victory and pride and carrying high the national flags and the banner of the PDPA on their trucks and buses, left for the lofty valleys of Panjsher.

These sacrificers on the path of revolution were accompanied and seen off at Khayr Khanah by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Niaz Mohammad, secretary of the party Central Committee; Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the party Central Committee and head of the PDPA Central Committee Organization Department; Mir Saheb Karwal, member of the party Central Committee and head of central zone.

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL ON BORDER TRADE WITH USSR

LD160650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Kabul, June 15, BAKHTAR -- "Over 400,000 tons of consignment were transferred and forwarded through three Afghan ports -- the Hairatan, the Sher Khan and the Torghundi, during the last year". The volume of transport and forward trade reached to 400,000 tons, that is, 25 per cent more than in 1980, said Dr. Shams Samadi, president of the AFSOTR transport and forwarding company in an interview with the Kabul NEW TIMES recently.

86 per cent of the foreign trade commodities pass via the Hairatan port. The exchange of commodities in this port has shown a 42-3 per cent increase last year.

This increase has been caused by some necessary decisions taken by the Soviet Union in providing material and technical assistance to the Afghan ports. According to these decisions, the Soviet side has provided additional technical instruments such as cranes and other mechanical instruments to the Afghan side.

At present, the company possesses 406 trucks, and a contract on purchasing 100 more trucks was signed recently between the company and the Avto-Export Union of the Soviet Union, so that the number of trucks will soon reach to [figure indistinct]. Most of these trucks are of the MAZ-504 type.

After the victory of the Saur Revolution, the counterrevolutionary forces and the elements attached to imperialism and reactionary circles have resorted to desperate efforts to materialise their ominous plans and to impede the development of economic life of the country. They therefore very often attack transport caravans, setting fire to trucks, annoy the noble and patriotic drivers and cleaners, and pose numerous obstacles to transporting foodstuffs and other necessities for the people and merchandise.

But, despite all these difficulties, our noble and patriotic transport staff, especially our drivers and cleaners have succeeded in transporting essential commodities and basic necessities of the people without very much delay.

After the victory of the Amu Darya (Oyus River) and its importance in transferring of commodities and further facilities for goods transportation, the president of the AFSOTR said: "The tie between the DRA and the Soviet Union has deep and fundamental roots and these friendly ties are firm and confident. Commissioning of the friendship bridge is another step taken towards the further consolidation of good-neighbourly relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union and is an outstanding example of this fraternal, real and friendly relations of the toiling peoples of the two countries.

Yaqub Khan in Geneva for Afghanistan talks

BK160356 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan begin in Geneva today. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan arrived in Geneva from Washington yesterday to take part in talks. He said that Pakistan was approaching the talks with a spirit of sincerity because it attached great importance to the Afghanistan problem.

He told Pakistani newsmen that both the Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state had wished the talks well. Gromyko expressed the hope that these talks would lead to a reduction of tension in the region and produce constructive results. Haig said that he would be following the progress of these talks with interest.

According to the latest schedule of talks issued by the United Nations, Pakistan's foreign minister will be the first to meet Diego Cordovez to start the talks. The foreign minister of the Karmal regime in Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, will call on the UN secretary general's personal representative this afternoon.

Haq holds talks in Abu Dhabi en route from Riyadh

BK160444 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Islamabad from Riyadh this morning after offering his condolences to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the death of King Khalid.

On his way back home, the president held talks with Prime Minister of Bahrain Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and President of the United Arab Emirates and ruler of Abu Dhabi Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at the Abu Dhabi airport on bilateral, international and particularly regional matters.

Iraqi envoy invites Haq to nonaligned summit

BK150250 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Iraqi State Minister for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and invited him to attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September this year.

Iran to supply 10,000 barrels of oil daily

BK141044 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Iran is to start supplying 10,000 barrels of crude oil daily to Pakistan from next month. This was stated by Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali Khan while talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport this morning on his return from a visit to Iran. He said a delegation will soon visit Tehran to thrash out details of the supply of the Iranian oil to Pakistan. The arrangement is to continue for 1 year under the recently concluded agreement between the two countries. He said the country needs constant supply of crude oil as no satisfactory storage facilities were available. The Iranian oil would be refined in two refineries in Karachi.

The petroleum minister disclosed that an Iranian technical delegation would visit Pakistan within fortnight to discuss ways to accelerate the process of cooperation between the two countries for the exploration for oil in Pakistan. Iran would supply a drilling rig to Pakistan under this cooperation.

RAFSANJANI, LIBYA'S JALLUD AGREE ON ISLAMIC ARMY

CF160755 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Libyan prime minister and Libyan Revolution Command member [title as heard], met with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday evening. A number of Iranian officials, the Iranian ambassador to Libya and the head of the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran attended the meeting, during which the two sides discussed a number of issues of common interest.

They also discussed the formation of an Islamic liberation army and reached an agreement on this issue. The issue will be discussed further by a joint committee which will be formed by officials from the two countries.

Rafsanjani and Jallud also discussed the expansion of cooperation and coordination between Iran and Libya to confront the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, (?affirming) the need for Saddam's fall.

Brother Jallud also met yesterday with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. The meeting was attended by Colonel Salimi, the defense minister; Sheykh ol-Eslam, political assistant at the Foreign Ministry; Sa'd Mujbir, secretary general of the committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran; and a number of Libyan officials. The two sides discussed issues of common interest and means of expanding relations between the two countries.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS IRANIAN TROOPS IN BEIRUT

NC151627 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 15 Jun (AFP) -- A contingent of Iranian troops arrived late yesterday in Beirut, the new Iranian ambassador to Italy said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, the ambassador, 'Ali Heydari-Khahpur, did not elaborate on how the Iranian soldiers arrived or whether there had been clashes with Israeli forces. Mr Heydari-Khahpur also said more Iranian forces would be sent to Lebanon.

The ambassador also repeated Iran's opposition to both the United States and the Soviet Union. He said in effect that the Soviets supported the Palestinians only in the context of superpower politics.

PLO EMBASSY CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS AGAINST ISRAEL

CF151147 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Palestinian Embassy in Tehran has made the following call to the Muslim masses in Iran:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Muslim brothers in Iran: In its bombing by air, land and sea, the enemy has destroyed most of our camps and shacks in Lebanon. The joint forces, Amal movement and our Palestinian and Lebanese people have been facing a war of annihilation for 11 days. Thousands have been killed or wounded, hundreds of thousands have become homeless, and dozens of inhabited buildings have been demolished on top of their occupants.

Beirut is besieged from the sea, air and land. Our heroic steadfastness has destroyed more than 350 enemy tanks and killed more than 3,000 Zionists, among whom were a number of senior enemy leaders, in addition to capturing hundreds of enemy personnel.

Is it not time to see that what we are suffering for concerns the Arabs and Muslims? We are expecting news from the heroes of the Islamic Republic of Iran fighting against the Zionist enemy and the news of their victory over this enemy.

More than a week ago we said, Muslim brothers in Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and Ad-Damur, we are waiting for you. So when will you arrive to help us change the face of the history of this Islamic world which is incurious about all that is going on? We do not only expect that the Iranian Muslim blood will mix with ours, but we expect that Muslim Iran will start with all its leverage, principles and values the course of liberating Jerusalem and supporting those who are martyred in Lebanon on the road to liberating Jerusalem.

We have been creating epics of steadfastness for 11 long full days, while the regimes of the Arab and Islamic world stand divided among those who are silent, those who are watching and those who are conspirators waiting for the end of the revolution and its torch bearers.

Dear brothers in the army, guards, and recruitment offices: All our people and all our steadfast fighters are waiting for you, and all the Muslim peoples are waiting for the news of your victories, so when shall we hear the news of your struggle and victories?

MOJAHEDIN WILL FIGHT ISRAEL IF GIVEN AMNESTY

NC151019 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran have announced their readiness to go to Lebanon and fight against the Israeli forces. Reports received state that while condemning the Israeli aggression of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian terrorists, the (?political-military) command of the Mojahedin-e Khalq has said that its members will go to Lebanon on condition that the clerical regime releases the imprisoned Mojahedin.

The political-military command of Mas'ud Rajavi's organization has stated that if Khomeyni's regime agrees, the command is ready to prepare about 100,000 members of the organization in a week to be sent to Syria and then on to Lebanon.

ISLAMIC LIBERATION MOVEMENTS SEMINAR ENDS

LD151024 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA -- The seminar of the Islamic liberation movements concluded its work today in Tehran by releasing a resolution. Declaring support for the Islamic revolution of Iran and its leadership, the resolution reaffirmed that the attending liberation movements would try to expand their struggle against world oppression on the basis of the Islamic revolution's policies.

According to the leading committee of the seminar composed of Islamic ulema, the acceptance of the leadership of Imam Khomeyni by all Islamic schools of thought was permitted, the resolution added. The mobilisation of the world's Muslims to struggle against Zionism was vital for the world-wide Islamic movement, the resolution said while condemning the Zionist aggression against Lebanon. Condemning conciliatory designs, such as the Camp David accord and the Fahd plan, as well as any compromising cease-fire with the Zionist regime, the resolution supported a continuous liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism and international Zionism.

Reaffirming the Islamic revolution of Iran as a strategic focus for the world-wide Islamic movements against imperialism and Zionism, the resolution approved the proposal of Ayatollah Montazeri to establish a united Islamic front, composed of the oppressed masses and the Islamic liberation movements.

The resolution suggested the establishment of an ideological-political movement capable of extensively propagating the ideology of the Islamic revolution to mobilise the world's deprived masses. Supporting the Islamic liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples as well as the just struggles of the Irish people and Black Americans, the resolution said granting aid to these strugglers was an Islamic duty.

Condemning nationalism, chauvinism and racism, the resolution called on the deprived nations and world Muslims to unite on the basis of Islamic principles in order to fight against the world oppression.

The resolution urged the non-Islamic nations to join the anti-imperialist front for the sake of achieving social justice, peace and freedom.

The resolution concluded by calling for the creation of a mass media system and information campaign for the world's oppressed to help them confront world oppression and a common economic framework which would promote the common economic interests of the anti-imperialist movements on the basis of Islamic principles.

This seminar started its sessions on June 8th.

MINISTRY DENIES ROLE IN UN AFGHAN TALKS

LD151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement issued on 15 June by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Muslim Iranian nation: Today international news agencies transmitted a report about the participation of the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the special UN committee in Geneva for finding a solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. This report is false.

The rumor has been spread by the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran and of Afghanistan and its aim is to destroy the aspirations of the two nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, decisively denying this report, hereby announces that it will not take part in any committee or conference in which the true representatives of the Muslim nation of Afghanistan are not present. While emphasizing the principles which have been announced before, the ministry stresses that the Muslim nation of Afghanistan are the people who have to take the final decision for solving the problem of Afghanistan.

NVOI ASSAILS IRANIAN PROPOSALS ON AFGHAN PROBLEM

TA152239 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Talks About Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, on 16 June the first round of talks between the envoy of the secretary general and delegations from Afghanistan, Pakistan and our Islamic Republic are to take place in Geneva at the UN office in the Palace of Nations about the Afghan problem.

Agreement was reached with regard to these talks at the beginning of this year in the course of the visits by the UN secretary general's deputy on political affairs to Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

Reportedly the talks must continue a process whose aim is the achievement of an all-out settlement with regard to four issues on the agenda. These are: the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, noninterference in the internal affairs of countries, international guarantee in connection with noninterference, and the voluntary return of Afghan fugitives.

Reportedly, Mr Velayati, our homeland's minister of foreign affairs, does not wish Iran to participate in these talks, whereas the normalization of relations with Kabul is not only in the interests of the Afghan nation -- which under the leadership of its government is advancing toward the construction of a new life for the deprived and the oppressed of society -- but at the same time is one of the tasks and goals of our revolution and Islamic Republic.

A joint enemy was and is confronting the revolutions of our homeland's people and the Afghan nation, and that is U.S. imperialism. Above all, U.S. ruling circles perceive in the visage of our nation's revolution a fatal blow to their military and strategic positions in the Near and Middle East, and the loss of a regime that was the best friend and ally of world-devouring America. Since the very first days of our nation's revolution the Americans resorted to various plots and ruses. They sent and are sending their professional killers, spies and saboteurs to revolutionary Iran.

The United States is pursuing this same stance and policy with respect to Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, too, the mercenary bands and the professional killers operate in the same manner that the counterrevolution operates in our Islamic Republic. The only difference is that the counterrevolution's dregs in Iran operate against the Islamic revolution and the imam's line, and in Afghanistan they perpetrate all their crimes, bloodshed and subversions under the guise of religion and Islam. U.S. elements in Afghanistan plot against the legal government of the deprived and oppressed of this country -- which is similar to our country's government -- under the banner of the guardians of Islam or so-called mujahidin on the path of religion.

Mr Babrak Karmal, Afghanistan's leader, has repeatedly said that our country and nation persistently demands the consolidation and expansion of mutual friendly relations and cooperation with Islamic fraternal nations and countries in the joint struggle for general peace, disarmament, human rights and human progress. The Afghan Government has repeatedly proposed to our Islamic Republic the holding of talks aimed at drafting an agreement in connection with the expansion of friendly relations and all-out cooperation on the basis of mutual interest, including commercial questions, economic cooperation, transit and cultural relations -- namely, the normalization of relations in all fields.

Now, let us see what the response of our country's officials has been to all these proposals. So far, with respect to Afghanistan, our country's authorities have put forward different plans and various proposals which in fact are compatible with the hostile intentions of international imperialism and opportunistic and reactionary forces in the region, all of whose efforts are aimed at stifling the revolution of the oppressed in Afghanistan. Those who put forth such plans believe that they can impose the political system of their own favor upon the Afghan nation. Wittingly or unwittingly, they are striving to impose on the Afghan nation a government consisting of the representatives of the most reactionary strata of the clergy and court preachers who serve imperialism, and to actually bring Afghanistan under the occupation of foreigners or the United States through the use of so-called Islamic peace-keeping forces.

Such unrealistic views and plans can only be raised by certain persons who are unaware of Afghanistan's history and its long struggles against various forms of foreign occupation. Without doubt such so-called plans are indicative of the futile attempt of certain circles who want to build Afghan society on the basis of fogyish ideas and the plans favored by the region's reaction and world-devouring America.

It seems that these circles want to impose their views about the political system and the role of religion upon all the world. Such an attitude toward international problems and the current issues of nations will without doubt have a tragic ending. Such an attitude cannot constitute a basis and foundation for a fruitful discussion, and is categorically and decisively rejected not only by the Afghan nation and our own nation, but also from the viewpoint of other Islamic nations which are expressing solidarity with the Afghan nation's popular revolution.

It seems that some of the authorities, wittingly or unwittingly, are in the same trench with those who do not spare any effort to strike at the Afghan revolution. The continuation of such a policy will actually mean that in the Afghan problem certain individuals in the Islamic government are placing our country in the same front with Pakistan, China, Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia -- namely, these sworn foes of the Iranian revolution -- and with the regimes supported by the United States.

KHOMAYNI, MAHALLATI DISCUSS ARMED FORCES

LD152106 Tehran IRNA in English 1951 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA -- Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, emphasised the necessity of the complete political independence of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran when talking to Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati, the reporter quoted the reporter of the Defence Committee of the Majlis on Monday.

Mahallati quoted the leader of the revolution to the effect that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran should not have any membership in any political groups.

Ayatollah Mahallati continued that in his meeting with the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran he had presented a report on the re-organisation of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and on the inspection tour of the Defence Committee of various parts of the defence industries, garrisons and political-ideological offices of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Imam Khomeyni gave guidelines concerning each area, concluded Mahallati.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 945

LD151736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Communique No 945 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are sincerely respecting their bloody allegiance to the imam and the people. They are ready to sacrifice their lives and belongings in order to carry out their divine duties for the benefit of Islam, society, virtue and morality and in order to free the oppressed and the suffering deprived people of the world from the filthy and criminal claws of the world arrogance and its corrupt mercenaries.

According to a report from the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 1003 this morning a reconnaissance vessel belonging to Iraq was hit by fire from one of our helicopters south of the Al-Bakr jetty and was destroyed.

Exchange of fire continued in the western operational sectors of the country during the past 24 hours. On every front of this sector, the enemy suffered loss and damage. In the Paveh sector, our artillery units returned enemy fire. Our artillery fire on the Saddamist positions in this sector prevented their road-building activities inside Iraqi territory and set fire to a troop assembly point. Several Iraqi troops were killed or wounded.

The combatants of Islam returned enemy fire in the Meymak, Sumar, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb sectors. These warriors, while defending their own positions, destroyed one tank and three other vehicles belonging to the Saddamists. Enemy casualties in these sectors included about 60 dead and 40 wounded. Also in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector, two enemy ammunition dumps were set on fire and destroyed.

Exchange of fire continued in the Ilam and Qasr-e Shirin sectors. In the Qasr-e Shirin sector, our forces opened heavy-artillery fire on an enemy motorized column and inflicted some loss and damage on the invaders.

Thanks to our forces' artillery fire on Saddamist positions in the (Khanon Sheykhani) sector, one enemy vehicle, one command jeep and several trenches were destroyed and the military installations of Khormal garrison were damaged.

Sporadic exchange of fire continued on the country's southern fronts and our heroic combatants defended their own positions.

In the Abadan sector, the forces of Islam opened fire on the positions of Saddam's troops on the other side of the Arvand Rud. As a result, seven trenches and foxholes were destroyed and several enemy troops who were moving along the Al-Faw-Basrah highway were either killed or wounded.

Yesterday several residential districts of Abadan were demolished under the heavy long-range fire of the mercenary Saddam's armed forces. One of our dear Abadani compatriots was martyred as a result and 27 others were wounded.

During the past 24 hours, five Iraqi planes violated the airspace of operational sectors and border cities in the south of the country, but the timely reaction of our air defense units forced them to flee before carrying out any operations.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI CEASE-FIRE ANNOUNCEMENT DENOUNCED

GF151751 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Iraqi regime, following its severe defeat at the hands of the Islamic fighters, and in order to save itself from certain fall, has resorted to (?lies) and thinks that, in this manner, it can neutralize the public opinion of the world concerning its barbaric actions.

Last night, while Radio Baghdad's Persian program was announcing that the Iraqi forces are maintaining the cease-fire declared by the Iraqi Command Council and have not carried out any military actions, Iraqi bombers shamelessly violated Ahvaz airspace as before and were forced to flee by the powerful antiaircraft fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is noteworthy that Iraq continues to shell residential areas on the border using long-range artillery. The fighting Iranian forces, naturally, reply in kind and do not allow the slightest moves by the Ba'thist mercenaries.

KEYHAN REPORTS ATTACK ON AHMAD KHOMEYNI'S CAR

NC151126 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Unknown assailants opened fire here today on the car of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the son of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, injuring two passers-by, the newspaper KEYHAN reported.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni was not in the car at the time of the attack, the evening newspaper said.

The driver and "another occupant" escaped injury after assailants opened fire at an intersection in the center of the capital, hitting the car with several bullets.

The paper said the attack was the work of the opposition group Mojahedin-e Khalq, who were following in several cars armed with assault rifles and hand grenades.

Witnesses said they heard the sound of automatic fire and at least one strong explosion followed by ambulance sirens.

The neighborhood was quickly cordoned off by police and revolutionary guards militia.

A search is on for the assailants, the paper said.

CLANDESTINE ON RESISTANCE GROUPS' OPERATIONS

GF141625 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Following clashes between Iranians and the so-called Islamic regime in the cities of our country, an Iranian resistance group announced that the resistance of the oppressed people of Iran against the corrupt and criminal Khomeyni regime continues, and during the past two weeks resistance groups have inflicted losses on the decadent Khomeyni regime in 13 different operations.

According to our reporter, the National Resistance Council in Paris issued a communique which mentioned two skirmishes on Kargar and Mobarezan Avenues in Tehran and stressed that the killing of four clergymen of Khomeyni's regime, including Mullah Shams and Mullah Amini-Nezhad, is part of the struggle of the Iranian nation against the criminal Khomeyni regime.

UNREST IN AZARBAYJAN REPORTEDLY INCREASING

GF131305 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Tabriz reports that, following the baseless allegations against the holy person of the Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari by the anti-Islamic regime of Khomeyni, the public rage across Iran, and especially in Azarbayjan and Tabriz, is increasing. The people of [words indistinct] and hatred against the [word indistinct] of Khomeyni.

The same report states that one of the biggest signs of the hatred for Khomeyni in both East and West Azarbayjan is nonparticipation of the heroic people of the provinces in the propaganda plays on Fridays where the mullahs of Khomeyni's regime talk about the filthy beliefs of Khomeyni and other British [as heard] puppet mullahs instead of talking about the holy beliefs of Islam.

Our correspondent in Tabriz notes that, in disregard of the threats and strongarm tactics of the regime, only 2,000-4,000 people participated in the latest show in Tabriz. These were the (?relatives) of the mullahs and of the regime's guards.

PROSECUTOR EXPLAINS DELAY IN QOTBZADEH TRIAL

LD152116 Tehran IRNA in English 2017 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Shahr-e Kord, 15 Jun, IRNA — Prosecutor General Rabbani-Amlashi said in an interview here today that so far about 18,000 former prisoners' sentences had been commuted and they had been set free on various occasions upon the order of Imam Khomeyni.

He said prison administrators throughout the country had long since received orders to be as kind to prisoners as possible and that prisoners were also to be provided semi-educational programmes for spiritual guidance.

Asked why the trial of Qotbzadeh and his accomplices in the aborted coup d'etat plot (April 20) had been delayed, Amlashi said the task of collecting data and information about Qotbzadeh and others involved in the aborted coup was continuing and that once the job was finished all people involved in the coup would be brought to trial.

BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON IRANIAN ECONOMY, PLANS

GF110644 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Shapur Bakhtiar, the leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI], in an interview with the German magazine (ECONOMIC WEEK), has given his opinion on the Iranian economy, future government of our homeland and the role of army in toppling the regime of the Islamic Republic.

The NRMI leader, answering a question on the reasons for the continuation of the regime of mullahs, said: Many Western governments, including the FRG, have political and economic relations with Khomeyni's Iran and thus support a regime that would not otherwise have been able to last more than a year.

He added: I believed it would be unthinkable for civilized nations to equate themselves with such a regime of terror and blood. Cooperating with such a barbaric regime does not agree with their long-term interests or the moral values of the West.

The German correspondent then asked Bakhtiar's opinion on the Iranian economic situation.

He said: The statistics and figures speak for themselves. Our industrial production has been reduced by 80 percent. Of course, in some areas, such as textiles, we still have a production of about 40 percent, but the situation in the industries which need raw materials, spare parts and expert technicians is grave.

People are facing hunger and are having a great deal of trouble obtaining food.

The ordinary people are suffering from unsettling health problems and medicine shortages. The number of doctors has decreased and medicine is scarce and, in many cases, unavailable. A large number of people are dying in Iran every day. It is ridiculous to see that there is a shortage of fuel in an oil-rich country like Iran.

The (ECONOMIC WEEK) correspondent then asked about the situation of the opposition and the program for toppling the Khomeyni regime.

Shapur Bakhtiar answered: Terror has achieved frightening dimensions and therefore it would be difficult to topple the Khomeyni regime in a few days. In order to achieve this we have to rely on an organization which enjoys the support of the majority of the people and the Iranian Army. However, we will act on our patriotic duty soon and will topple this regime.

The correspondent then asked Bakhtiar if by saying we, he included Khomeyni's former adviser [Rajavi] and former President Bani-Sadr.

Bakhtiar replied: Do not mention the name in front of me. I divide the opposition to the regime into two groups: The first includes those who are the true opposition who were against the Islamic Republic from the beginning; the second includes those who established this Islamic Republic and are now talking about human rights in exile. This is while they themselves trampled human rights in Iran. Such individuals have no right to portray themselves as opposition to the regime.

Answering a question about whether he is ready to cooperate with Mas'ud Rajavi and the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, Bakhtiar stressed: Definitely not. I will not accept someone whose flag contains the hammer and sickle next to Koranic verses. The two are irreconcilable. I respect any faithful communist who is independent but do not accept deceitful people like Rajavi who wish to explain communism from within the Koran.

He added: I believe that all Iran-loving people, democrats or nationalists should cooperate and topple the regime. However, Messrs Bani-Sadr and Rajavi were the designers of the Islamic revolution and have no place among us.

The German correspondent then asked about the role of the army.

Shapur Bakhtiar replied: Khomeyni has imposed a meaningless war on the Iranian nation. It is a war which he created using all his resources and thus separated the army from Tehran by hundreds of kilometers, keeping them busy in a front over 600-km long.

Khomeyni is doing his utmost to spread and continue this war, since if the Iranian Army wins the war, it will return home stronger and thus become dangerous. If the army loses the war, then the military will return from the front demoralized and in such a case they are even more dangerous. The army is dangerous for the ayatollahs under any circumstances.

The NRMI leader added: The army is a very important force in Iran. It can be looked at as the main element in toppling Khomeyni. However, I do not believe in exchanging the turbaned regime for a booted one. I do not want a military regime in Iran.

The future government of Iran must be democratic, nationalist and, especially, have a leaning toward economic growth. During the shah's era there was a great deal of social injustice. We neither can nor want to return to the situation of 3 and 1/2 years ago.

With reference to the economic situation in Iran, Bakhtiar said: Our economy was in better shape before Khomeyni's era. Yet even in that period many mistakes were present in the economy. The shah had busied himself with showcase economic programs. Iran needs an economic program that can work on the basis of the present facilities and finance and follow the industrialization plan for the country.

He added: In order to reconstruct the Iranian economy, we first of all should sell our oil, following consultations with other exporters, at a reasonable price and quantity in order to stop the supply inflation in the oil market.

On the other hand, people, industrialists, workers, technicians, government workers and businessmen must work as hard as they can. Work and (?human resources) are the main elements in the economic reconstruction. Germany resumed work following the war with much greater problems than the Iran after Khomeyni.

The correspondent then asked Bakhtiar: What sort of legal foundation will you consider in forming your government?

Bakhtiar said: On the basis of the 1906 constitution. It should obviously be changed somewhat. However, we will use it at the beginning. What is of special importance in Iran is democracy, freedom, independence and social progress.

Whether I am a monarchist or a republican is of secondary importance. We all know that a monarchist system like that of Sweden is far more democratic than a republic like Chile.

I want democracy and social progress. If I can achieve this in a system of monarchy then I have no objection to it. If the son of the shah wants to become the next shah, he should know that he is only a symbol and should respect the constitution. The time of headstrong governments is at an end.

We should also realize that complete chaos has been ruling Iran for some time. I therefore believe that following the abominable era of terror, an Islamic regime needs an (?independent) provisional government to end its great problems.

In France following the war and the return of De Gaulle, a similar situation existed. A provisional government was in office for 18 months without a parliament.

If we hold elections immediately after Khomeyni, we will be faced with a situation like that of El Salvador.

At the beginning calm should be restored to the country and, therefore, a powerful government should be established.

OIL EXPORTS TO HUNGARY TO BE INCREASED

LD152112 Tehran IRNA in English 2027 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 15, IRNA -- Iran has agreed in principle to increase its oil export to Hungary from the present one million barrels per year to 1.5 million. Hungary in return has agreed to increase as much as possible its non-oil imports from Iran.

In a preliminary agreement signed by an Iranian delegation and the Hungarian minister of foreign commerce here today, Hungary has agreed to provide technical training to the Health Ministry staff and in return to receive basic medicinal raw materials. The Hungarian Government has also agreed to transfer pharmaceutical technology to the Islamic Republic and cooperate with Iran in such other projects as chicken raising, fish culture and breeding by artificial insemination.

The Iranian delegation to Budapest is headed by Iran's minister of agriculture and rural development, Mohammad Salamati.